undp

update

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news & events

Tegucigalpa. The Presidents of five Central American countries and Panama and the Prime Minister of Belize signed the "Commitment of Tegucigalpa" creating the Central American Human Development Council and establishing a new regional programme on human development. It is the first time that a regional presidential summit has adopted a human development agenda.

The summit, the eleventh since 1986, took place here on 12-13 December. Its focus was on "Human Development, Children and Youth."

The heads of states brought to the summit their national action plans with goals for human development. They reallocated resources to reach their goals and announced that the financing gap would be discussed with the international community in the future.

UNDP Administrator William H. Draper III told the group of leaders "your plans, which have been prepared with your personal participation, reflect your political will to establish priorities and to reassign national financial resources for human development, children and youth. Your plans establish quantified targets which will improve access to health services, family planning, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing and education."

The Secretary-General of the UN received gratitude from the Central American leaders in the "Declaration of Tegucigalpa" for his support to peace efforts in the region, which culminated in the peace agreement of El Salvador.

This successful collaborative summit included the participation of UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, the UN Population Fund, and other multilateral and regional institutions.

The Baltic States. The Governments of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania requested recipient status in UNDP. On the basis of these requests, UNDP sent experts to the three newly-independent countries from 9-20 December. The information gathered by the team will be used by UNDP's Governing Council in February, when it will make a decision regarding the Baltic States' application for recipient status.

Following admission to the United Nations in September 1991, the Republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania requested the UN Secretary-General to approve a trust fund for technical co-operation for the Baltic States to be set up and managed by UNDP. This exploratory mission was mounted in preparation for the fund.

Discussions also defined development priorities for the countries and examined the role that UNDP can play in supporting the countries' transition from centralized to market-oriented economies. The UNDP team acquainted officials with UN system procedures and identified possible areas of technical assistance.

Manila. The Fifth Meeting of Aid Coordinators (MAC 5) will be held in Manila from 20-23 January to help shape the Inter-country programme for Asia and the Pacific for 1992-1996. To make the most of diminished aid resources, UNDP's five-year programme in the region will concentrate on three major areas: human development through poverty alleviation, economic management and reform, and environment and natural resource management. It will emphasize increased government involvement in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of programmes.

Participants will also address programme and operations matters, including national execution of aid programmes, new approaches to technical cooperation and better aid

coordination. A special feature of MAC 5 will be a discussion on disaster management, highlighted by a field trip to areas affected by the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo.

Aid coordinators from the region, representatives of bilateral donor countries, senior officials of UN agencies, UNDP resident representatives and senior staff are expected to attend. MAC 5 will be hosted by the Philippine government.

Quito. Governance and the environment will be the main themes of discussion at a regional resident representatives' workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean to be held in Ecuador from 27-31 January. Both have become priority topics in the region.

As the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development approaches, the workshop will help shape a common regional agenda for environmental renewal and change. UNDP's role in developing related programmes, along with its involvement with the Global Environmental Facility, will also be discussed.

The issue of governance has attracted growing attention in the wake of recent democratic reforms. UNDP and other UN organizations have become increasingly involved in strengthening institutional capacities needed for effective governance. Among the items for discussion in Quito will be the growing trend toward democratization and the participation of communities in development efforts.

Participants will also address UNDP operations, co-financing with multilateral banks, and national execution and the role of UN agencies. High ranking officials from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Inter-American Development Bank, UNDP and other UN agencies are expected to attend. President Rodrigo Borja Cevallos of Ecuador has been invited to make the opening address.

Lisbon. As 1991 drew to a close and Portugal assumed the presidency of the new European Community, the country also ceased to be a beneficiary of UNDP. It will now be a donor nation. To commemorate the occasion, UNDP and the Government of Portugal organized a seminar in Lisbon from 9-11 December called "Portugal -- Bridge Between Continents."

The seminar examined the experience of UNDP in Portugal, looking for what is relevant for other countries in regions such as Eastern and Central Europe, the Maghreb and sub-Saharan Africa. Many of these countries are embarking on a path toward liberalization of their economic and political systems.

Portugal is especially interested in assisting African countries that have Portuguese as their official language -- Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Principe -- which are now going through a period of rapid economic and political change.

UNDP hopes that Portugal will prove a model for other emerging donor countries that have a similar interest in promoting development in other countries.

UNDP officials and the secretaries of state for planning and for foreign affairs addressed the seminar. Participants included government and UNDP representatives from Portuguese-speaking African countries. Non-governmental organizations, along with academic and business institutions, were also represented.

New York. The UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) celebrates its 25th anniversary. The Fund serves as the capital investment arm of UNDP, with extensive experience in the areas of poverty alleviation, participatory development and the provision of small-scale credit.

"More and more, our programmes address the critical rural-urban dichotomy present in most least developed countries. We must bear in mind that the lights of the cities will not seem so bright when opportunities and quality of life for rural populations begin to improve," said Reinhart Helmke, executive secretary of UNCDF.

UN Ambassadors Legwaila Joseph Legwaila of Botswana and M.P. Phoofolo of Lesotho joined in the UNCDF celebration. Both countries are recipients of UNCDF funding and are celebrating their 25th anniversary as sovereign nations. In Botswana, UNCDF has supported drought relief efforts and the construction of small dams, secondary roads and schools. UNCDF assistance to Lesotho is valued at US$ 11 million.

New York. A new monthly publication called *Feedback* was recently launched by UNDP's central evaluation office (CEO). The newsletter examines the lessons learned from UNDP projects and contains information from specific reviews and project

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evaluations collected in CEO's database.

The first issue reviews UNDP's experience in the planning sector, which has fallen "far short of targeted goals." Shortcomings are due, in part, to unrealistic time-frames, low priority accorded to central planning, and inadequate staff development, says the report. Meaningful progress was made, however, in project design and in the planning of training programmes. Recommendations for improvement include high-level coordination between planning and sectoral ministries, a broad base of public participation and strong follow-up in the implementation of projects.

Future issues of *Feedback* will focus on agricultural development support services, livestock development and national execution of projects. *Feedback* can be obtained by writing to: UNDP/CEO, One United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

projects endorsed by the action committee

(all projects subject to modification; sums quoted in US dollars)

27 November 1991

Malawi. Despite earlier efforts made to increase clean water supplies in remote areas, only a quarter of Malawi's rural population has access to safe water. This is due to the poor condition of boreholes and handpumps. Nearly half of them are out of service at any given time.

The proposed project will recondition 2,500 existing boreholes and provide additional handpumps. With support from UNCDF and UNDP, 1,000 boreholes will be initially targeted in the southern region of Malawi. Locally made handpumps will be installed. About 250,000 villagers will be assisted in organizing groups or associations for managing the water supply systems. Training programmes for extension workers will also be developed.

Proposed UNCDF contribution: $4,799,000 for drilling contracts, technical review missions and administrative costs. Proposed UNDP contribution: $1,238,000 for consultants, training and maintenance costs. Government-executed and by the Department of Water Development, Ministry of Works. (MLW/89/C01-MLW/91/003)

Senegal. The government has placed high priority on providing adequate water supply and sanitation systems across the country's rural areas. A survey was made to select 90 villages that are critically lacking in these areas. This project will include the building of new water wells, the rehabilitation of existing wells and improvement of water distribution systems in targeted areas. Boreholes will be drilled and water pumps installed. A total of 1,750 sewage disposal and sanitation systems will be built, including pit latrines and disposal schemes for kitchen wastewater.

Villagers will also receive training in basic hygiene. World Vision International and UNICEF will help develop community support for the maintenance of water pumps.

Proposed UNCDF contribution: $3,942,918 for construction costs, installation of water pumps and support costs. Proposed UNDP contribution: $692,000 for administrative costs, subcontracts for technical studies, consultants and training. Executed by UNDP's Office for Project Services (UNDP/OPS) and implemented by the Ministry of Interior. (SEN/87/C02-SEN/92/002)

20 November 1991

Guinea Bissau. To encourage local rice production and cut down on imports, 470 hectares of land were cultivated along the flood plains of the Banié River. Assistance from UNCDF will develop an additional expanse of 500 hectares for rice fields.

Production will also be enhanced through the training of extension workers in rice farming, creating farm organizations, upgrading existing rice plots and preparing soil. Credit plans will also be established for the purchase of such items as agricultural tools, seeds and fertilizers.

Proposed UNCDF contribution: $3,352,456 for technical studies and preparation of bid documents, land development, a credit fund and equipment. Proposed UNDP contribution: $1,421,250 for services of a rural engineer, a rice agronomist, consultants and UN Volunteers. Executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN and implemented by the Department of Rural Engineering, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development. (GUI/86/C02-GUI/91/003)

READEX FICHE

Lao PDR. Development of communications and transport is crucial to stimulating economic activity in the country. Nearly three quarters of the country's road network is in need of immediate reconstruction. The northern region, which is totally cut off from the rest of the country by the Mekong River, lacks a network of all-weather roads.

This project follows earlier efforts by UNCDF and UNDP to help rehabilitate the Luang Prabang-Sayaboury road in the northwestern region. Now nearing completion, the road will ease the flow of goods and services. The project will also support reconstruction of 152 kilometres of a provincial north-south road, and the building of bridges across the Nam Puy, Nam Phoun and Nam Lay Rivers. Training will be provided for government officials responsible for road construction and maintenance.

Proposed UNCDF contribution: $5,065,820 for construction costs, equipment and subcontracts. Proposed UNDP contribution: $1,326,000 for a road engineer, a mechanical instructor, administrative costs and training. Government cost-sharing: $429,000. Executed by UNDP/OPS and implemented by the Ministry of Transport, Communications and Postal Service. (LAO/89/C04-LAO/89/015)

Paraguay. UNDP has supported government efforts to restructure the financial sector. Reforms include liberalizing interest rates, and introducing a new exchange rate system. Tax reform has begun and the public deficit has been reduced. Despite these accomplishments, the country still lacks an efficient management structure for regulating banks.

The project is geared toward modernizing Paraguay's financial system. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening the role of the Central Bank as a supervisory body. Advisory services will help develop appropriate monetary policies and bank legislation. New computerized systems will monitor banks, the financial market and public debt. Documentation for the sale and privatization of the banks will also be prepared. The National Institute of Commercial Banks, a private training centre for all levels of banking personnel, will be upgraded.

Proposed UNDP budget: $3,450,000, of which $3 million is government cost-sharing. Funds will be used for computer equipment, training and consultants in the areas of auditing, public banking and macro-economic policies. Government-executed and implemented by the Banco Central del Paraguay. (PAR/91/009)

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Credit scheme for small businesses near Lake Victoria

UNDP's Office for Project Services (OPS) will select a firm through international competitive bidding to assist the Government of Tanzania in planning and managing a programme to promote small-scale businesses in the Mwanza region. Located at the southern end of Lake Victoria, the area was selected because of its network of active non-governmental organizations and potential business opportunities in fishing, agriculture and trade.

The UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) will provide more than US$745,000 to finance a micro-enterprise development fund. Individuals or groups intending to operate a small business in the Mwanza District will be encouraged to apply for credit. Loans are expected to range from $25 to $4,000.

The chosen contractor will be responsible for training bank personnel in loan management and installing appropriate computer systems. An estimated $50,000 will be spent on computer hardware for a loan administration and debt collection information system. Other project funds will be used for consultants in credit, finance and micro-enterprise development, informal sector surveys and studies, training and fellowships.

India designs strategy to boost leather industry

UNDP will provide assistance worth more than $15 million to the Government of India to boost growth of the leather industry. Expected to begin this month, this far-reaching programme has a host of interrelated aims, extending far beyond development of the footwear sector.

By using expertise from private sector manufacturers in India, the project aims to improve research and development capabilities in leather production. One long-term goal is to increase the share of value-added products in order to boost leather exports. In addition, a plan will be developed to give women a more active role in leather manufacturing.

Protecting the environment will also be a major objective. New technologies for designing treatment plants will be introduced to reduce pollution from tanneries.

The Department of Industrial Development in India will execute the four-year programme, with assistance from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Geneva-based International Trade Centre and UNDP/OPS. Indian organizations that will participate in the programme include the Footwear Design and Development Institute, the National Institute of Fashion Technology, the Central Leather Research Institute and the Council for Leather Exports.

Gulf crisis aftermath means new development projects

Proposals for the social, economic and environmental recovery of countries affected by the Gulf crisis are being shaped by UNDP and dozens of international agencies. Project proposals emphasize three areas of assistance: human development for returnees, the environment, and management of the economic impact of the crisis.

At a meeting convened by UNDP at the United Nations late last year, representatives from 52 countries and 16 international agencies discussed funding sources for recovery plans. More than two dozen project proposals were discussed.

To assist in the resettlement of the 3.5 million migrant workers returning to their home countries, UNDP requested the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to formulate a regional plan for the Arab States and Asia for training and the establishment of entrepreneurial activities. The proposed budget is $9.5 million. The UN Development Fund for Women presented a $3 million Gulf war recovery programme for women in Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen. Project proposals were also offered regarding resettlement problems in the West Bank and Gaza, Jordan, Syria, Sudan, Yemen and Viet Nam.

To clean up the region's environment, which suffered the largest oil spill in history, the burning of 800 oil wells and extensive military activity, the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) proposed a rehabilitation programme. The plan was prepared with assistance from the United Nations and its agencies. With support from the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment and national representatives, the programme will tackle environmental problems in Bahrain, Iran, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

At the UNDP's Governing Council in February, UNDP Administra-

in this issue:

projects approved: **New schools in Botswana • Restoration of Cambodia's irrigation systems • Resettlement after Mt. Pinatubo eruption • Urban rehabilitation in Guinea-Bissau • Improved roads, bridges and canals for Lao PDR • Zinc exploration in Viet Nam • Better health services in Brazil's northeast • Indonesia's remote tribes to receive primary health care • More experts to Eastern Europe**

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tor William H. Draper III will present a funding strategy for these and other Gulf recovery proposals.

Samoa rebuilds after Cyclone Val

UNDP released $50,000 in emergency funds for recovery efforts in Western Samoa after Cyclone Val devastated the country in early December. The Office of the UN Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) has also contributed $25,000. High winds and rain caused heavy damage to houses, roads, public buildings, and electrical power and communications facilities. The country's main economic activities — fishing, farming and forestry — were also hard hit.

A UN disaster management team, comprised of representatives from UNDP, UNDRO, the World Health Organization (WHO), UNESCO and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), is assessing damage and coordinating disaster response.

In consultation with FAO, UNDP and UNDRO have agreed to use their emergency contributions to purchase a mature taro crop that will rot if not harvested quickly. Local purchase of both rice and taro will help meet immediate foods needs and pump cash into the stricken economy. Building materials, such as nails, hammers, machetes and chainsaws, are still needed in large quantities.

Video profiles Global Environment Facility

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) managed by UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank was set up to help developing countries address global environmental problems through national programmes. With $800 million in initial funding from more than 20 countries, the GEF is providing grants and loans for projects to protect the ozone layer, limit greenhouse gases, conserve biodiversity and combat pollution of international waters.

A 15-minute, 1/2-inch VHS video explaining how the GEF works, as well as its potential global impact, is now available for $20 in English (NTSC, PAL or SECAM format) A question and answer booklet on the GEF is also available in English, French and Spanish at no charge.

Order both from UNDP's Division of Public Affairs, Room DC1-1926, One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA. For video, send check or money order for $20 drawn on a US bank.

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11 December 1991

Botswana — To increase the number of skilled workers, the government is focusing on improved education. Enrolment in elementary school has reached 80 per cent, yet existing junior technical and secondary schools cannot accommodate the large number of graduates. For pupils in remote rural areas, the problem is even greater. The government therefore has begun building secondary schools with boarding facilities to serve isolated areas.

In support of these efforts, the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) is helping to construct a Community Junior Secondary School in Tsau. The proposed building will consist of two classroom blocks, one science block, four 24-bed hostel blocks, a multi-purpose hall and staff housing. In addition, UNCDF will help expand facilities in existing schools in Dukwe, Middlepits and Monashoro. Furniture and equipment will also be provided for four junior technical schools.

Proposed UNCDF contribution: $4,771,100 to finance construction and supply of school furniture and equipment. Government-executed and implemented by the Boipelego Education Project Unit, Ministry of Education. (BOT/87/C05)

Cambodia — Recent flooding has seriously damaged Cambodia's irrigation system. Ten structures, including dams, dikes, canals and bridges have been identified for immediate rehabilitation with UNDP support. The project will bring irrigation to 6,200 hectares of dry season crops and 12,300 hectares of wet season crops.

Proposed UNDP contribution: $624,921 for a project manager, evaluation, equipment and supplies. Executed by the Mekong Secretariat and implemented by the Hydrology Department, Ministry of Agriculture. (KAM/91/006)

Guinea-Bissau — Rapid urban growth has led to housing shortages and inadequate health and social services. To ease the human costs of economic adjustment, the government launched a Social and Infrastructure Relief Programme. The programme will improve existing infrastructure and develop low-cost housing for the urban poor.

As part of this development effort, UNDP and UNCDF will help develop a 29.2-hectare low-cost housing site and establish a housing credit scheme. The project will also support the construction of secondary and tertiary roads, drainage systems, and water and electrical distribution systems.

Proposed UNDP contribution: $983,00 for experts, UN Volunteers (UNVs) and the design of the master plans. Proposed UNCDF contribution: $3,158,885 for construction costs of basic infrastructure and a credit fund. Government cost-sharing of $594,721 through the World Bank will pay for a topographical study, construction of primary roads and installation of electricity. Government-executed and implemented by the Secretariat of State for Planning. Proposed UN executing/cooperating agency: UN Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat). (GBS/90/007-GBS/90/C02)

Lao PDR — UNCDF will provide funds to upgrade 82 kilometres of canals, 40 kilometres of access roads, 20 footbridges and 300 irrigation structures in the Province of Sayaburi. UNDP will assist in organizing farmers groups, establishing a credit system and training extension workers in water management. To help meet the basic needs of local

communities for safe drinking water and sanitation, 10 wells and 10 latrines will be improved. A community development fund will also be set up.

Proposed UNCDF contribution: $4,015,335 for subcontracts. Proposed UNDP contribution: $1,126,000 for experts, training and equipment. Government-executed and implemented by the Province of Sayaboury. Proposed cooperating agency: UNDP's Office for Project Services (UNDP/OPS). (LAO/89/C02-LAO/86/008)

Viet Nam — The UN Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE) is helping to explore zinc deposits in the Cho Dien-Na Tum area in order to attract investors. Assistance will support the gathering of existing mineral deposit data. The project will also fund mapping, trenching, drilling, rock sampling and geophysical testing.

Proposed UNRFNRE contribution: $971,000, of which $394,000 will come from the Government of Belgium. Funds are to pay personnel, contracts and equipment. Executed by UNRFNRE. (VIE/91/N01)

Interregional projects:

Africa and Asia — Support will be provided for the UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme for the period 1992-1996. The programme is a package of interregional, regional and country-level activities aimed at meeting the demands of the poor for better water supply and sanitation. In the past, the effort centred on technology development and dissemination, field trials and testing through demonstration projects. Emphasis will now be placed on helping governments to develop effective policies and investment strategies for expanding services to low-income communities.

Currently serving 40 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Arab States, the programme aims to mobilize $4 billion in additional investment projects targeted to reach 90 million poor people during the 1990s. The programme is being carried out in close cooperation with other UN agencies.

Total UNDP budget: $44.5 million, of which an estimated $24 million comes from bilateral agencies in Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, and possibly Japan and the USA. Interregional contribution: $13 million. UNDP participating regional programmes: RAF/92/007 — $4 million and RAS/92/001 — $3.5 million. Funds will be used to pay for experts, consultants, subcontracts, training and equipment. Executed by the World Bank. (INT/92/001)

Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Arab States and Europe — The overall goal of these projects is to assist countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Arab States and Europe in improving their public sectors by enhancing the management capabilities of governments. Additional funding will be provided through 1992 to undertake missions for management surveys needed to carry out UNDP's Management Development Programme.

Additional UNDP contributions from Special Programme Resources: $3,178,600 for management survey missions. Executed by UNDP/OPS. (INT/90/516, INT/90/526, INT/90/536, INT/90/546)

4 December 1991

Brazil — Over half of the 53 million people in Brazil's northeast region live below the poverty level. Infant mortality has reached 103 per 1,000 live births. About 30 million adolescents between the ages of 10 and 19 suffer from malnutrition.

The government has recently embarked on a $267-million basic health plan, financed by the World Bank, to improve health and nutrition in the region. One aim is to decentralize the delivery of health services. Now in its second phase, the five-year plan is focusing on institution building at national and state levels. UNDP will help strengthen management within the Ministry of Health and other related offices. A training plan for health care workers will be developed along with maternal child health programmes.

Proposed UNDP budget: $41,108,000, of which $40,729,000 is government cost-sharing. Funds will pay for experts in health management, sectoral planning, information systems and training programmes. Government-executed and implemented by the Ministry of Health. (BRA/90/032)

Indonesia — This project will introduce primary health care services to the remote areas of Irian Jaya and Maluku. Studies will be made on traditional values and practices in these areas to identify and develop appropriate health care services. Emphasis will be placed on upgrading existing health care facilities. Project results will be used as models for basic health care plans in other remote areas.

Proposed UNDP contribution: $1,542,800 for experts, programme managers, health education specialists and training of health workers. Government-executed and implemented by the Ministry of Health. (INS/91/013)

Mauritania — Current crop yields can meet only a third of the country's food needs. To help attain food self-sufficiency, the Government of Mauritania mounted a seed development programme with assistance from UNDP, UNCDF, IFAD and OPEC Fund. The programme will develop high-yielding varieties of important agricultural crops and set up a network of seed storage, processing, plant breeding and distribution facilities. In support of the seed programme, UNDP will provide experts and UNVs to assist rural extension workers, and support the construction and management of cereal banks and seed production centres. UNCDF will finance necessary materials, and agriculture and transportation equipment for the establishment of cereal banks and seed centres.

Proposed UNDP contribution: $2,044,000. Proposed UNCDF contribution: $3,867,000. Government cost-sharing: $1,219,000. Funds will pay for missions, experts, construction and agricultural equipment. Government-executed and implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development. (MAU/86/C02, MAU/92/005, MAU/92/006, MAU/92/007)

Philippines — Following volcanic eruptions of Mt. Pinatubo last June, the government appealed for international relief aid. In addition to providing emergency assistance, UNDP will support long-term reconstruction. Through this project, rehabilitation plans will be developed for three severely affected towns. Development plans will also be designed for six resettlement sites.

Proposed UNDP contribution: $500,000 for a physical planner, training, disaster management and a credit fund. Government-executed and implemented by the National Economic and Development Authority. (PHI/91/005)

Viet Nam — As part of rural development efforts in Dai Loc District, UNCDF will provide funds to upgrade a network of all-weather roads and bridges. In addition, a 60-tonne capacity ferry boat will be built. The aim is to improve transport access to agricultural areas, population settlements and service centres in the Dai Loc District of Danang Province.

Proposed UNCDF contribution: $5,997,728 for engineering services and construction contracts. Executed by UNDP/OPS and implemented by Danang Province People's Committee. (VIE/90/C03)

Regional projects:

Asia and the Pacific — This project will assist member- countries of the Mekong Committee to promote environmentally sound development of water resources in the lower Mekong River basin. UNDP will help strengthen the Committee's competence in legal, financial, organizational and technical aspects of regional cooperation. UNDP will also assist in developing training plans for national staff. It will explore opportunities for closer technical and scientific cooperation with China and Myanmar.

UNDP contribution: $3,919,000 for personnel, subcontracts, equipment and training. Executed by related ministries of participating governments and implemented by the Interim Mekong Committee. (RAS/92/160)

Europe—Supplementary funds will be provided through UNDP's Special Programme Resources to assist countries in Central and Eastern Europe making the transition from centrally-planned to market economies. Follow-up support will provide experts to develop new projects in the areas of economic restructuring, energy conservation, restructuring of transport, telecommunications management, and non-governmental organization participation. In addition, experts will help promote entrepreneurship and job training programmes. Participating countries will include Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia.

Additional UNDP contribution: $500,000 for a senior advisor, consultants, subcontracts, fellowships and training. Executed by UNDP/OPS. (RER/90/005)

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